







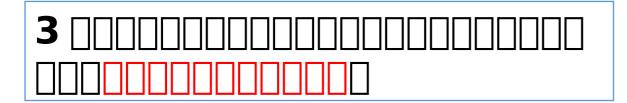




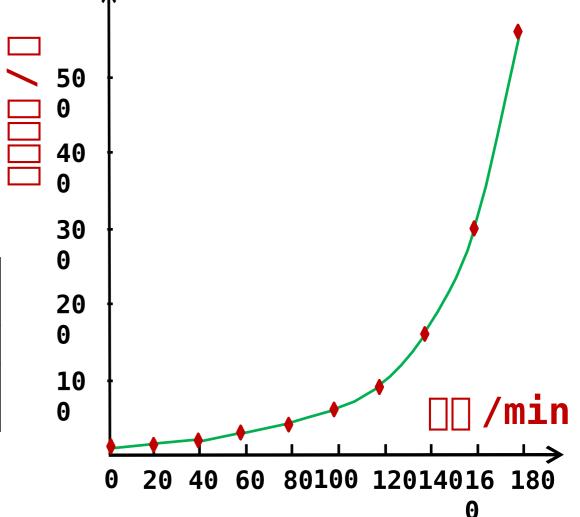
$$N_n = 2^n$$

□□□ min)	0	20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512





□□ (min)	0	2 0	40	60	80	10 0	120	14 0	16 0	18 0
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	12 8	25 6	51 2



—— 000000

研究实例

研究方法

细菌每 $20 \min 分裂一次, 怎样计算细菌繁殖 <math>n$ 代 后的数量?

在资源和生存空间没有限制的条件下,细菌种群的增长不会受种群密度增加的影响

 $N_n=2^n$ N 代表细菌数量, n 表示第几代

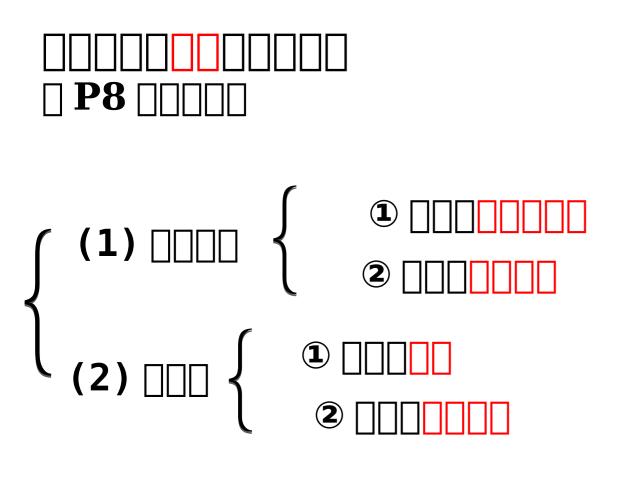
观察、统计细菌数量,对自己所建立的模型进行检验或修正

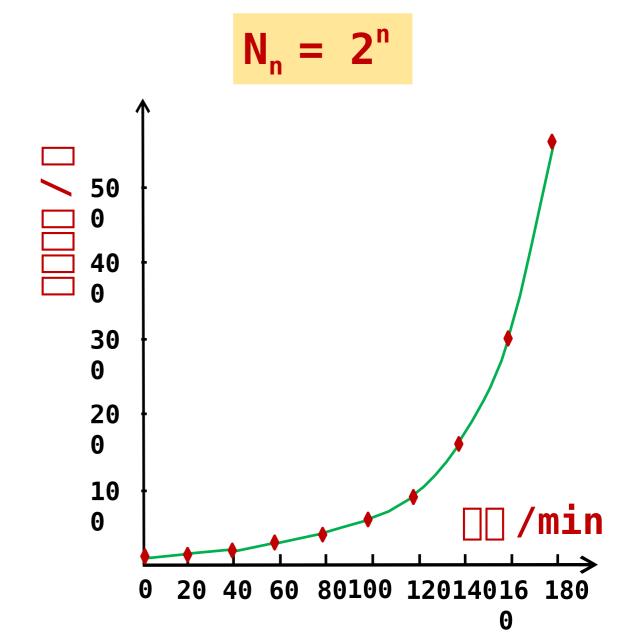


通过进一步_____等, 对模型进行检验或修正

行表达,即建立数学模型







1 000000000
2 000000000000
3 0000000000
4 000000000000000
5 0000000000000000000000000000000000000



- 1 000000000000
- 2 000000000000000
- 3 000000000000



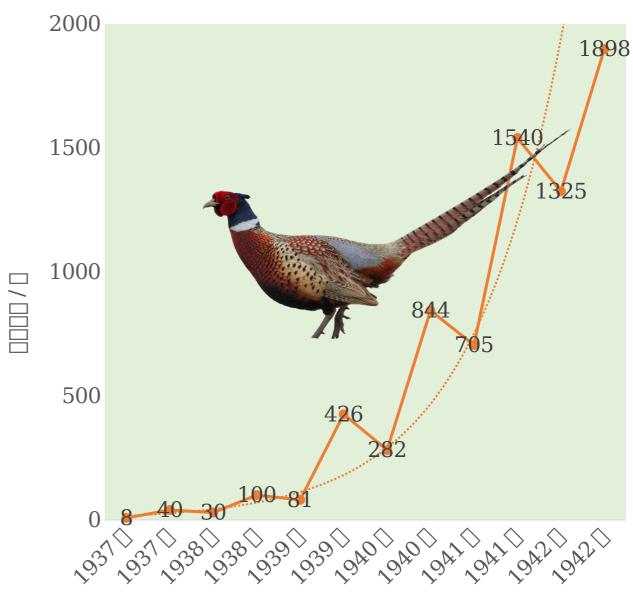






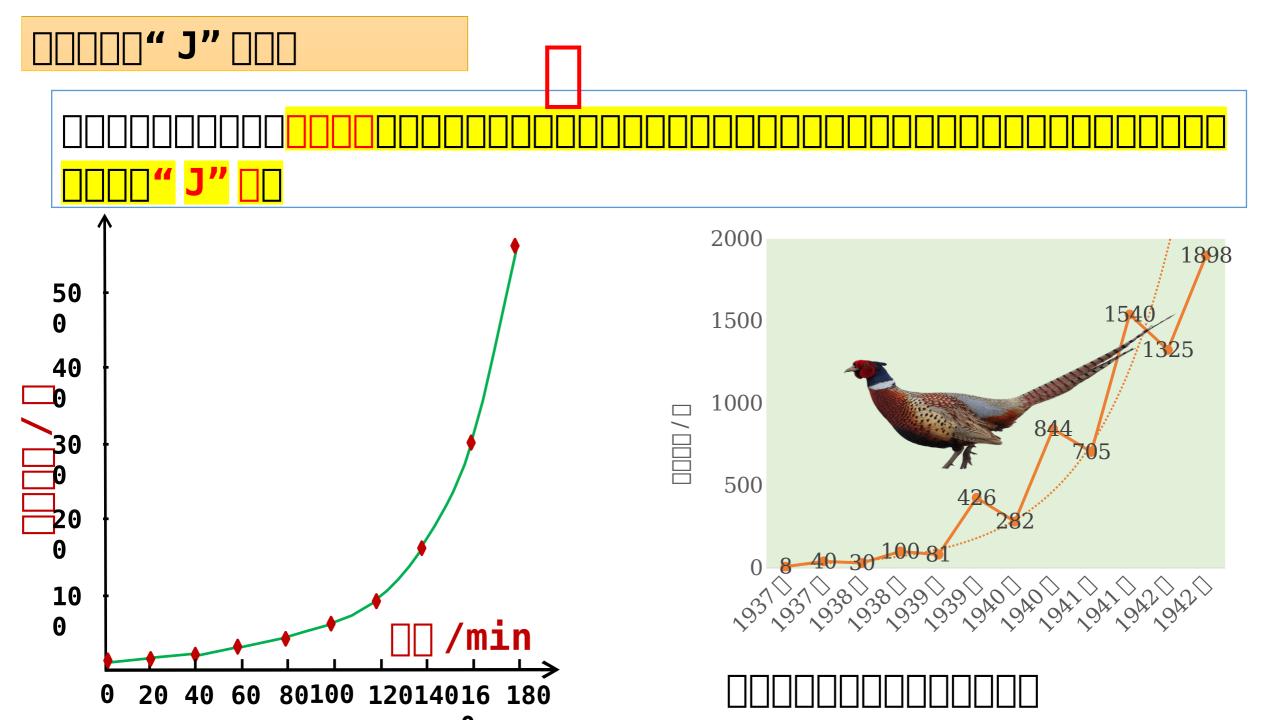






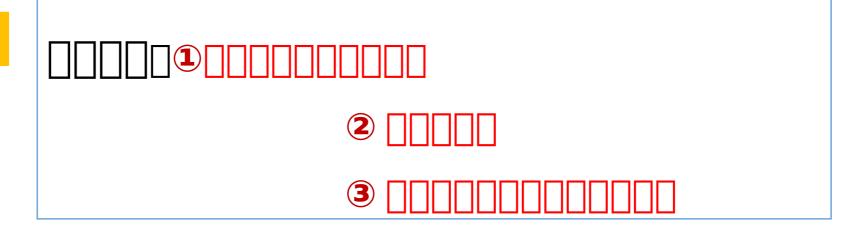






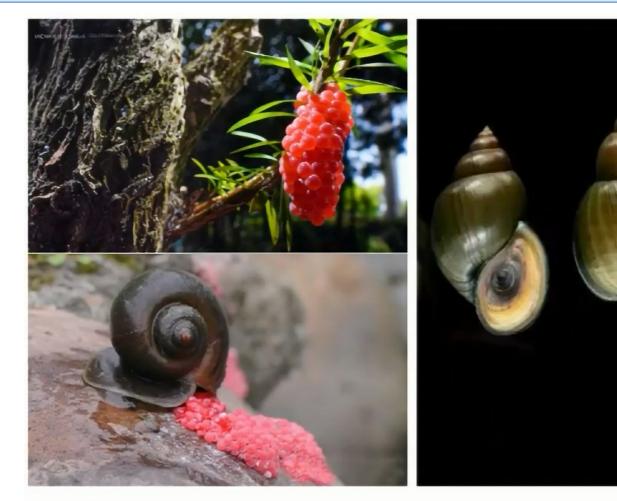


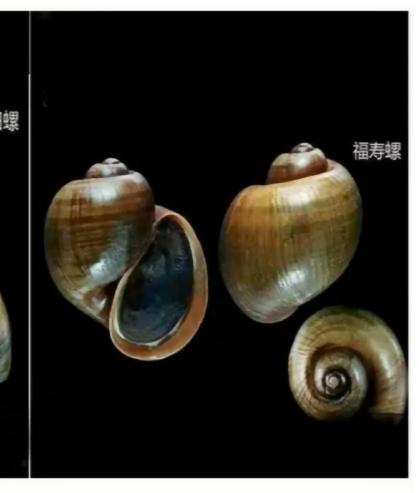
1. 00000



2. | | | | | |







福寿螺,瓶螺科瓶螺属软体动物,原产于南美洲亚马逊河流域,1981年作为食用螺引入中国,因其适应性强,繁殖迅速,食量大且食物种类繁多能破坏粮食作物、蔬菜和水生农作物的生长,成为危害巨大的外来入侵物种。





水葫芦(凤眼莲)原产于南美,1901年作为花卉引入中国。由于繁殖迅速,又几乎没有竞争对手和天敌,我国目前有184万吨。它对其生活的水面采取了野蛮的封锁策略,挡住阳光,导致水下植物得不到足够光照而死亡。



- 1 00000000
- 3 000000000

00000**" J"** 000

3."J"

$$|| || || || || || N_2 = N_0 \cdot \lambda^2$$

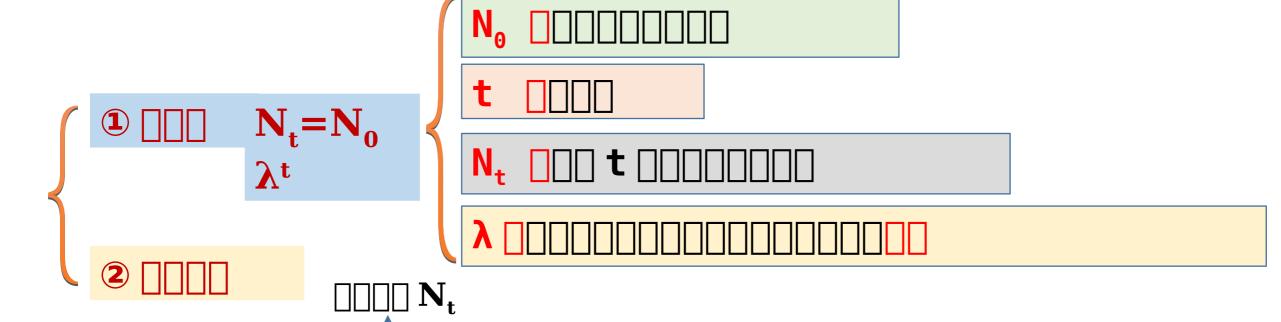
$$|| || || || || || N_3 = N_0 \cdot \lambda^3$$

$$\mathbf{t} \quad \square \square \square \quad \mathbf{N}_{\mathbf{t}} = \mathbf{N}_{\mathbf{0}} \cdot \lambda^{\mathbf{t}}$$

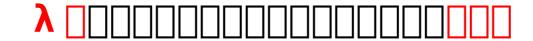




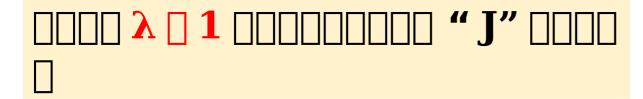
3."J"



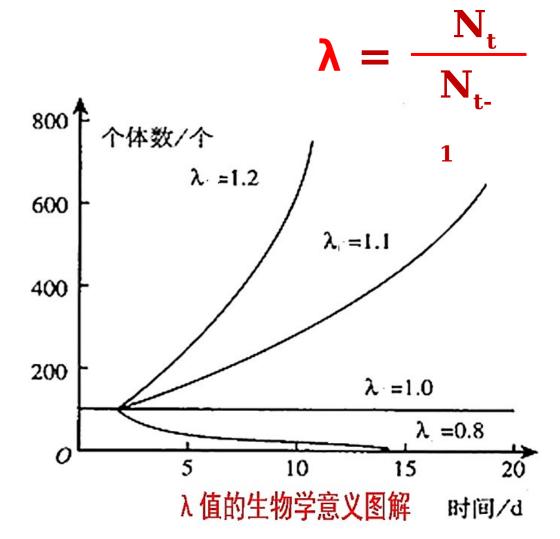
□□ (t)



λ>1	
λ 🛮 1	
λ<1	

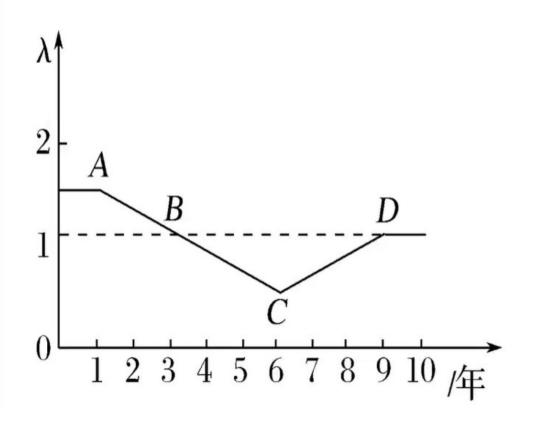




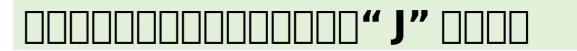




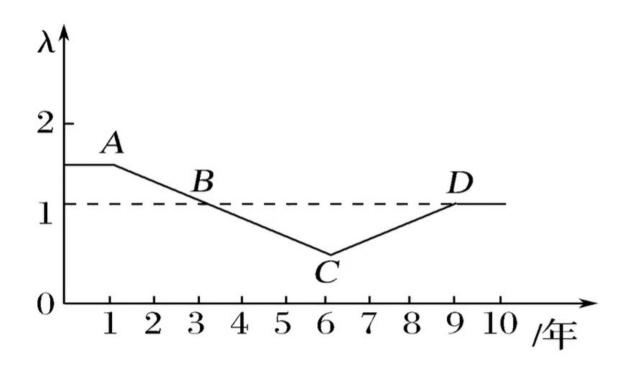
【例1】研究人员连续10年调查生态系统中某动物的种群数量变化,绘制的λ值 变化曲线如图所示。



A、B、C、D 四点时的种群数量相比,



A ____



年龄结构

A_____

B_____

C 🔲 🗎

D_____

$$\lambda = \frac{N_9}{N_8} = 1$$

$$N_t = N_0$$

【例2】德国小蠊刚迁入某地后 $\lambda^{\mathbf{t}}$

数量为 160

$$N_3 = 20 \times 2^3$$

若N₀=20, λ=2则第4年的德国小蠊



00000**" J"** 000

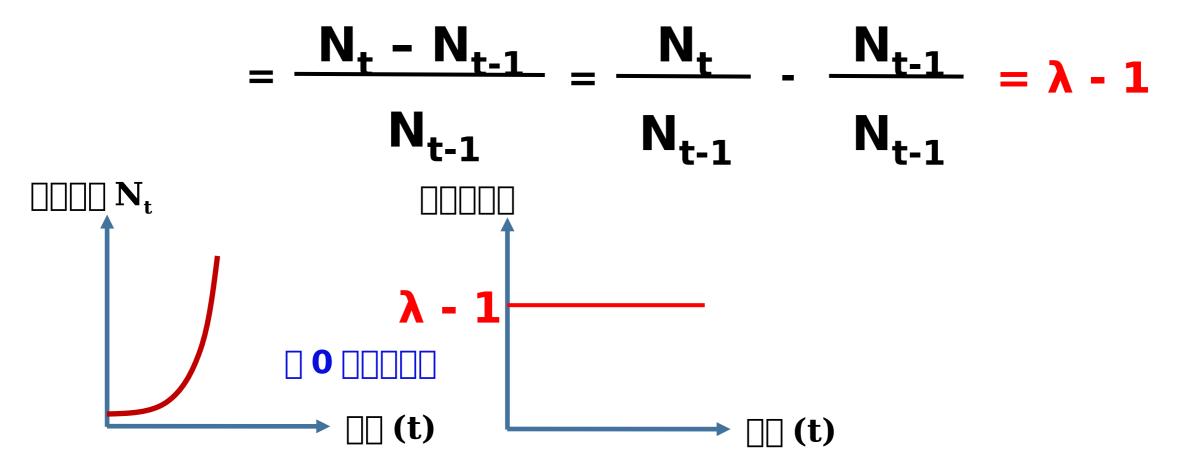
3."J"





4. 00"000"0"0000" 0

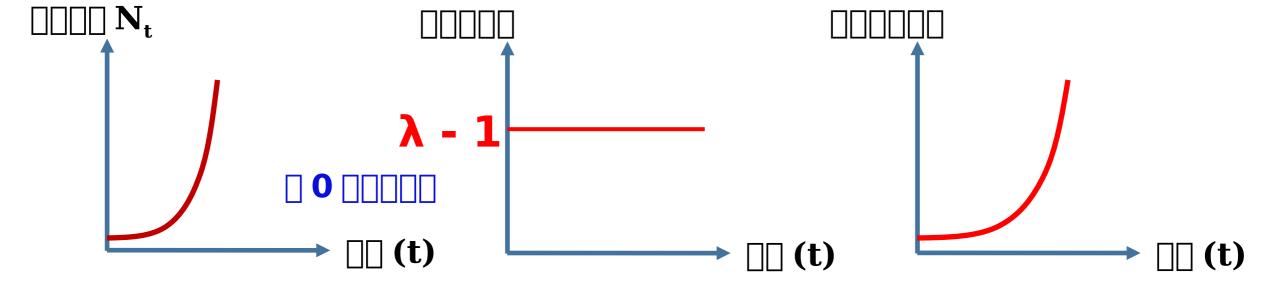
(1)



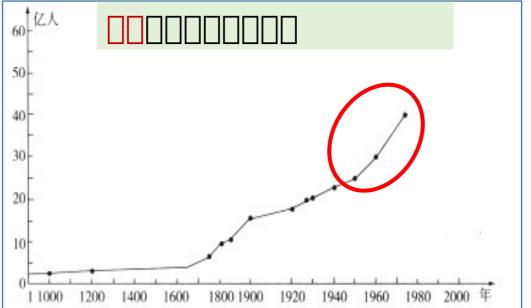


- **4.** 00"000"0"0000" 0
- **(2)**



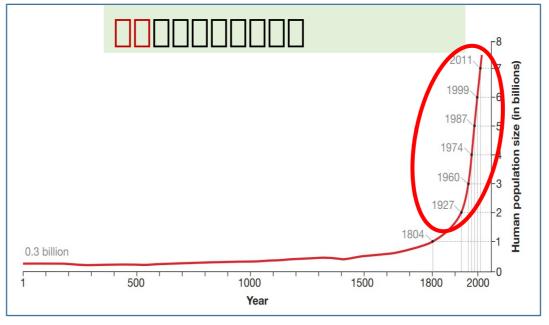


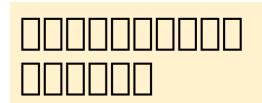


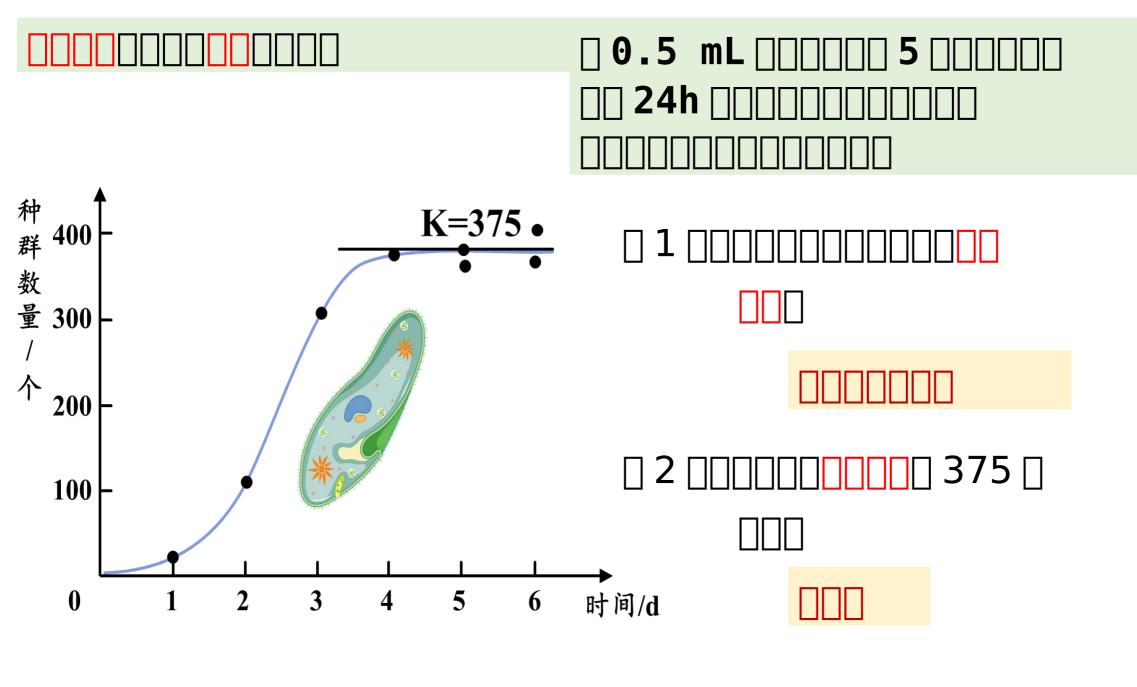


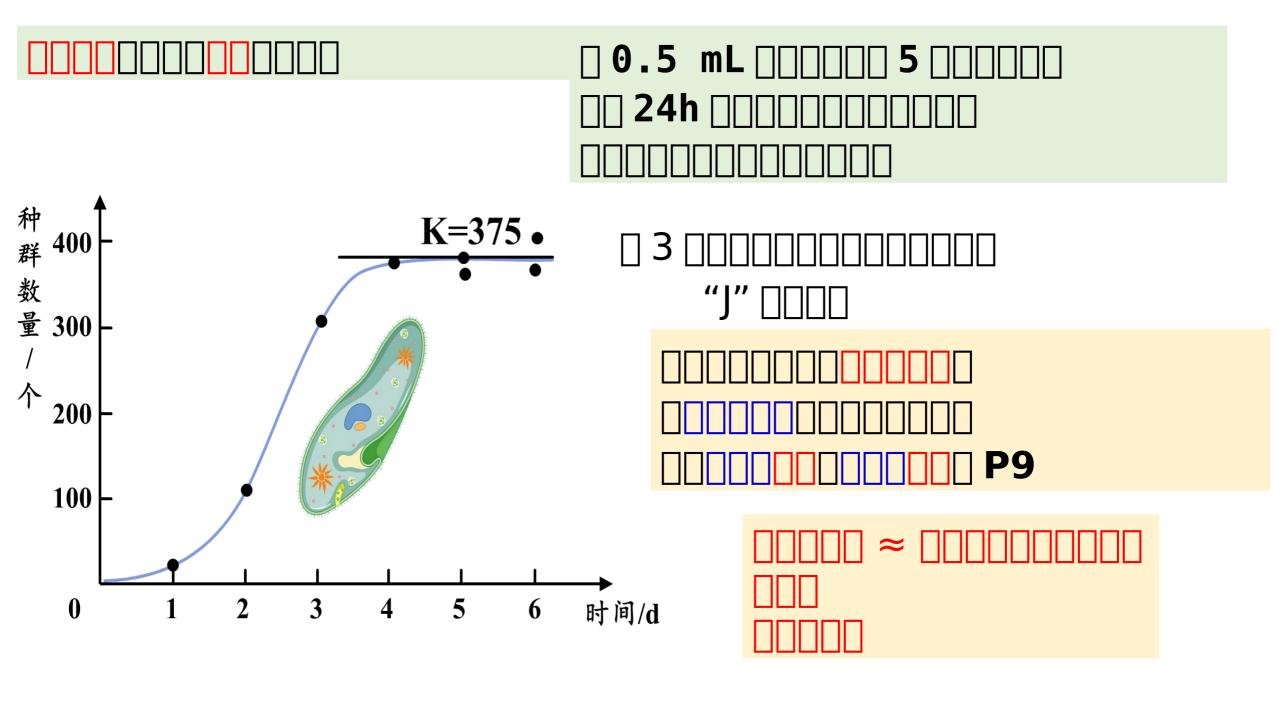


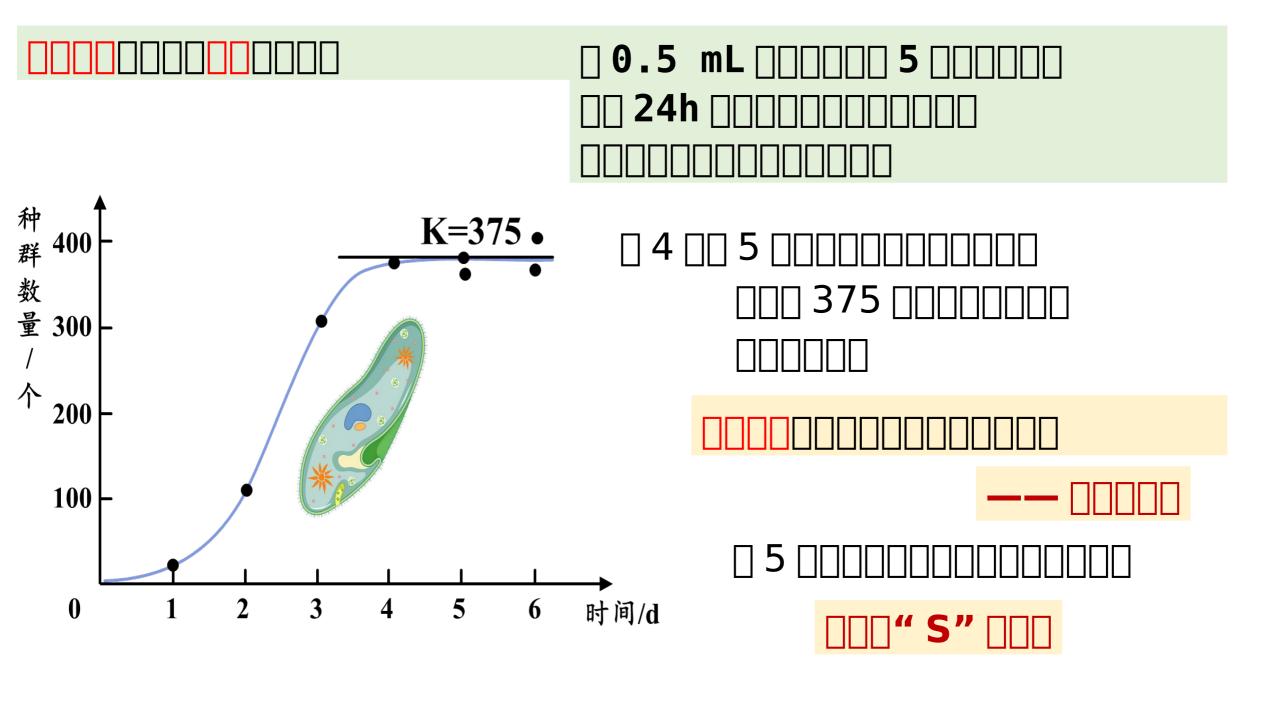


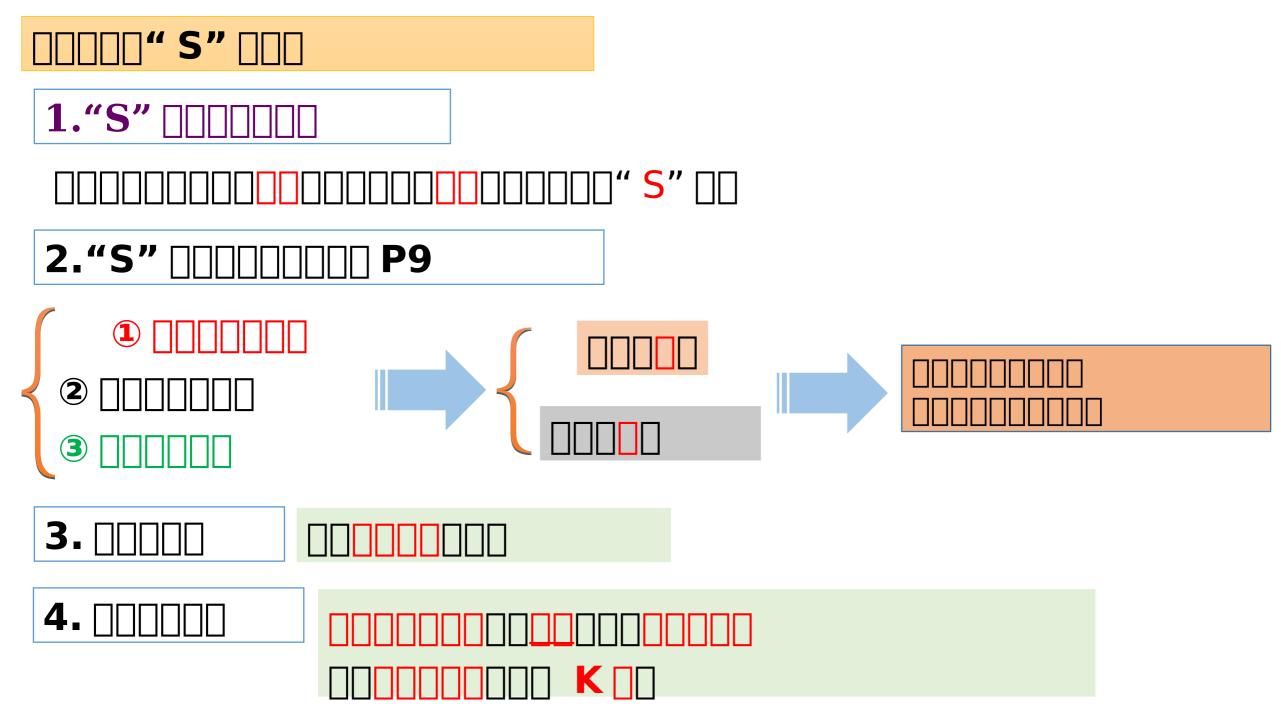


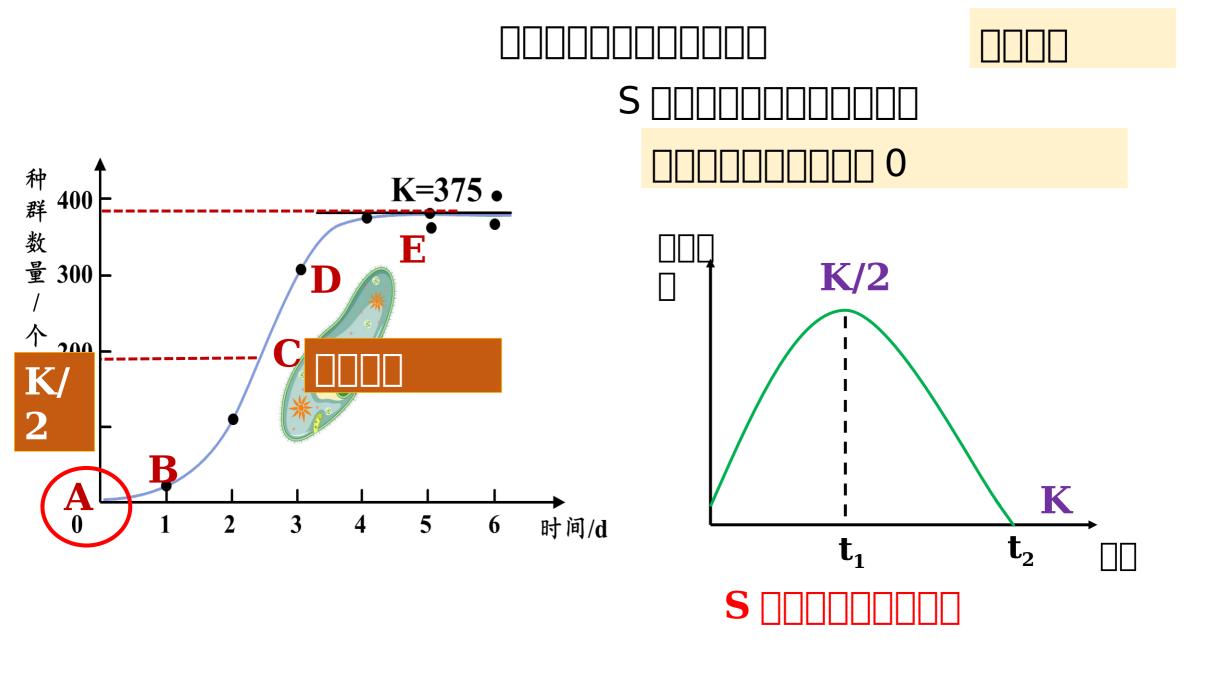


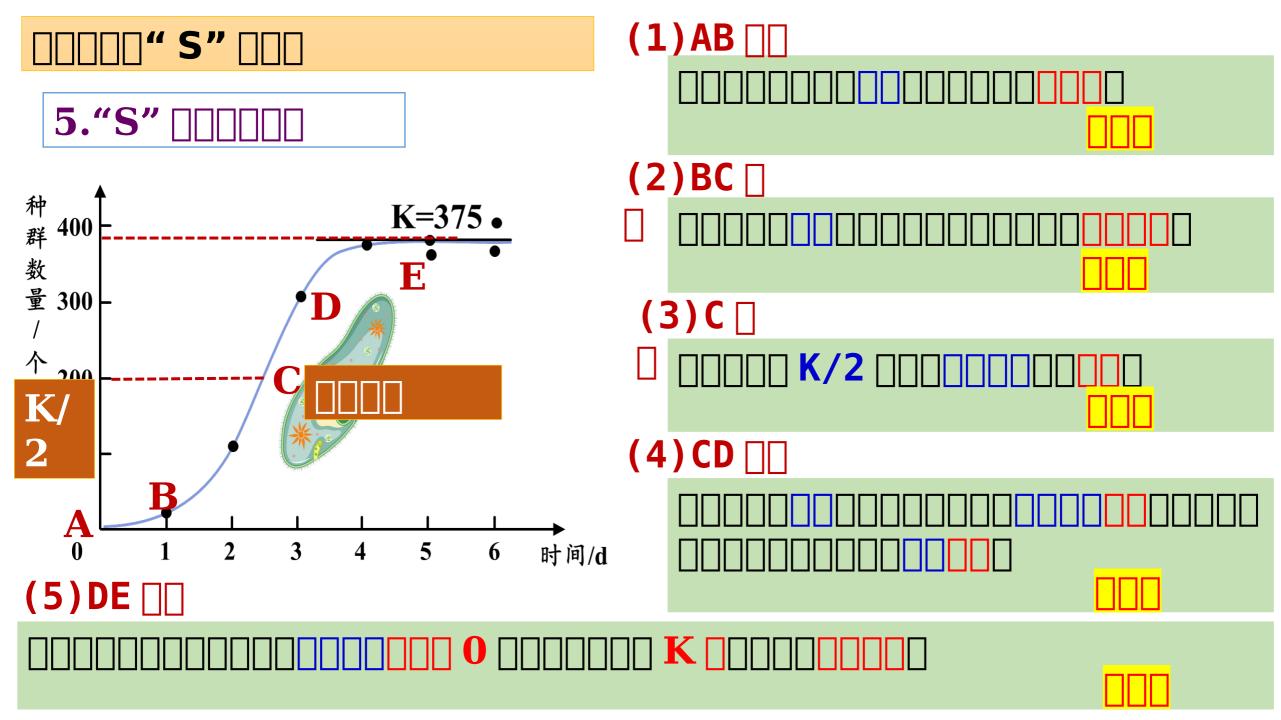


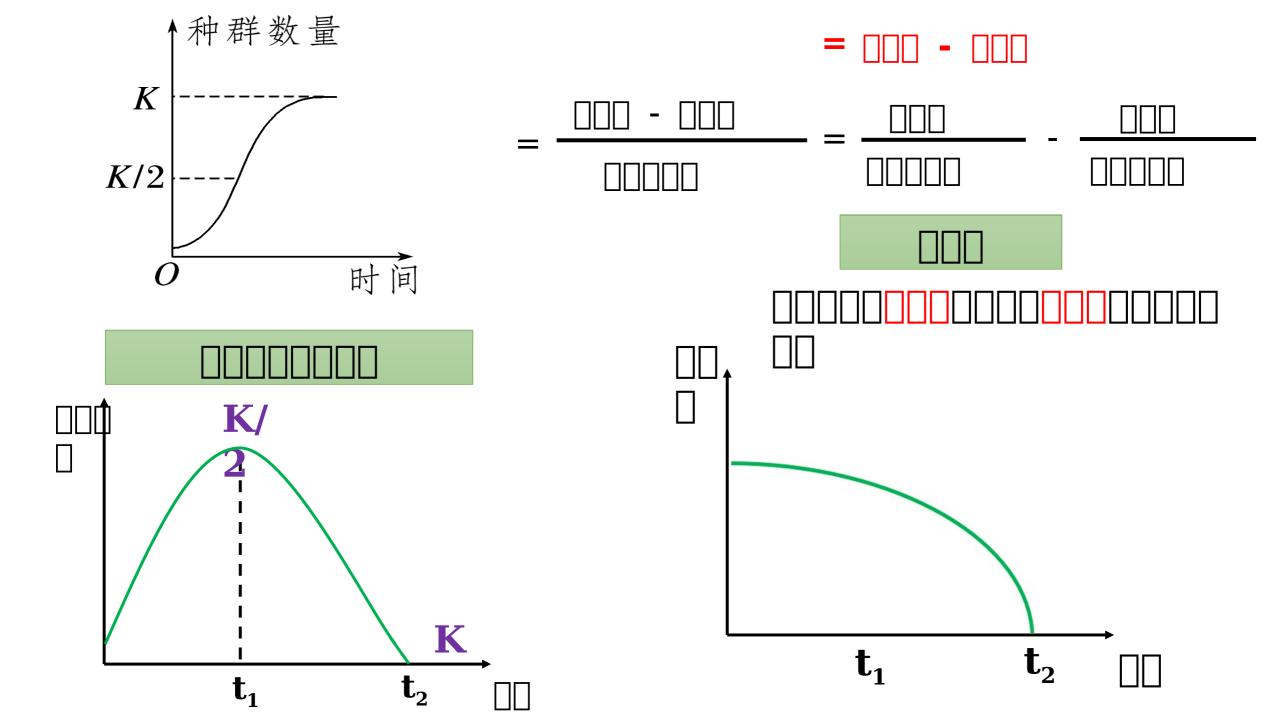






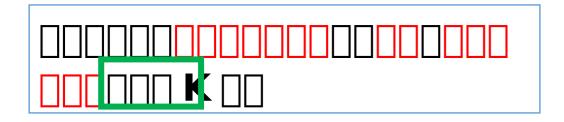


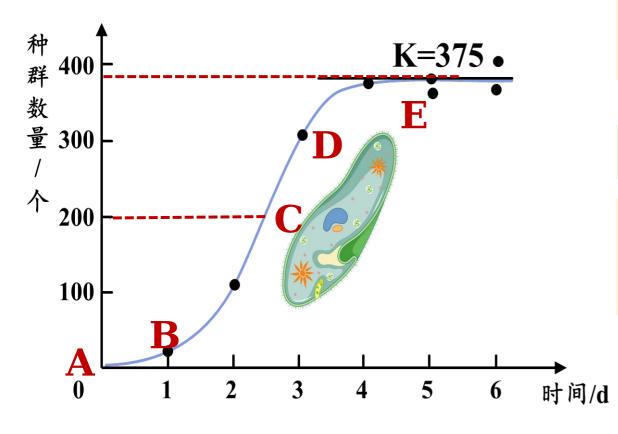




- (1)图乙的fg段相当于图甲的<u>ac</u>段
- (2)图乙的g点相当于图甲的_C_点
- (3)图乙的gh段相当于图甲的<u>Cd</u>段
- (4)图乙的h点相当于图甲的_de段

00000" **S**" 000



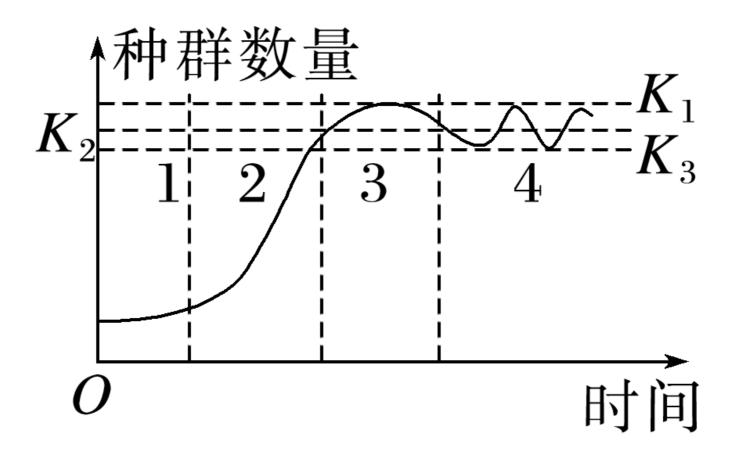


1 K

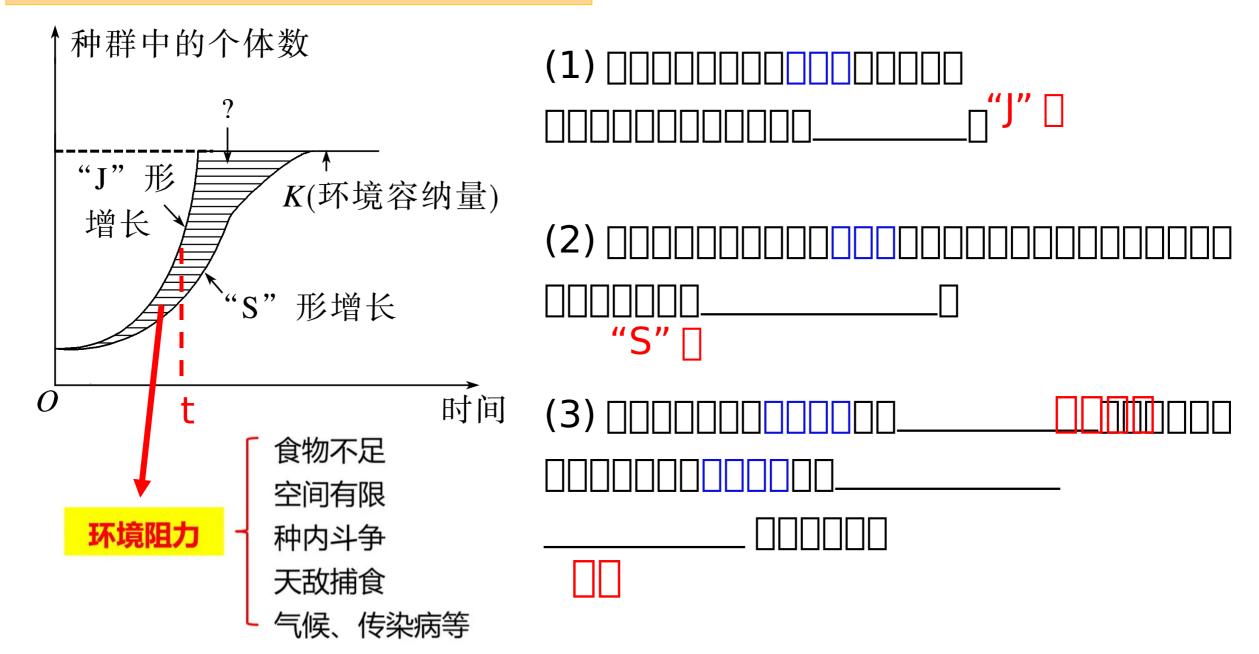








"J" 0000" S" 00000









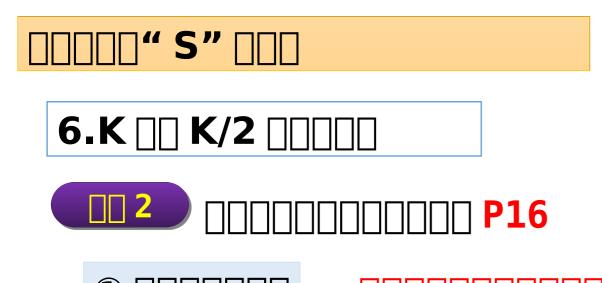


6.K | | | | K/2 | | | | | |

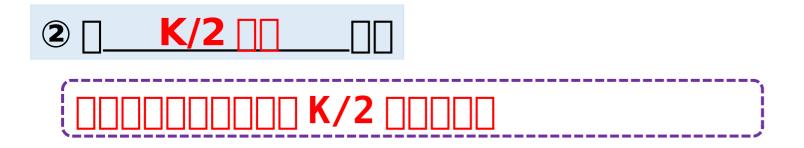
P16

家鼠繁殖力极强, 善于打洞,偷吃粮食, 传播疾病,危害极大。

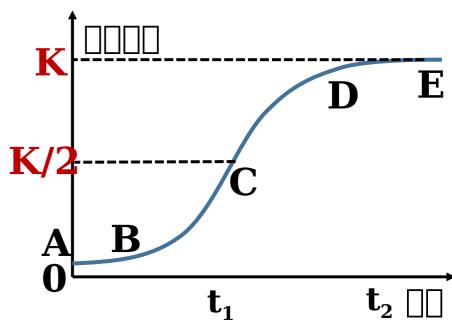


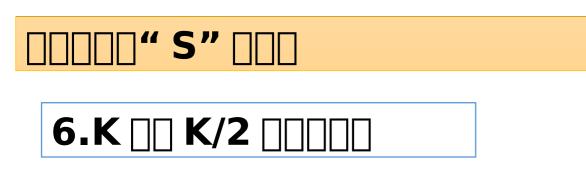




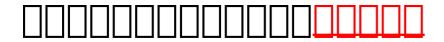










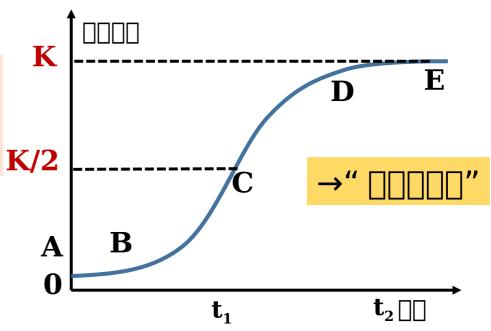






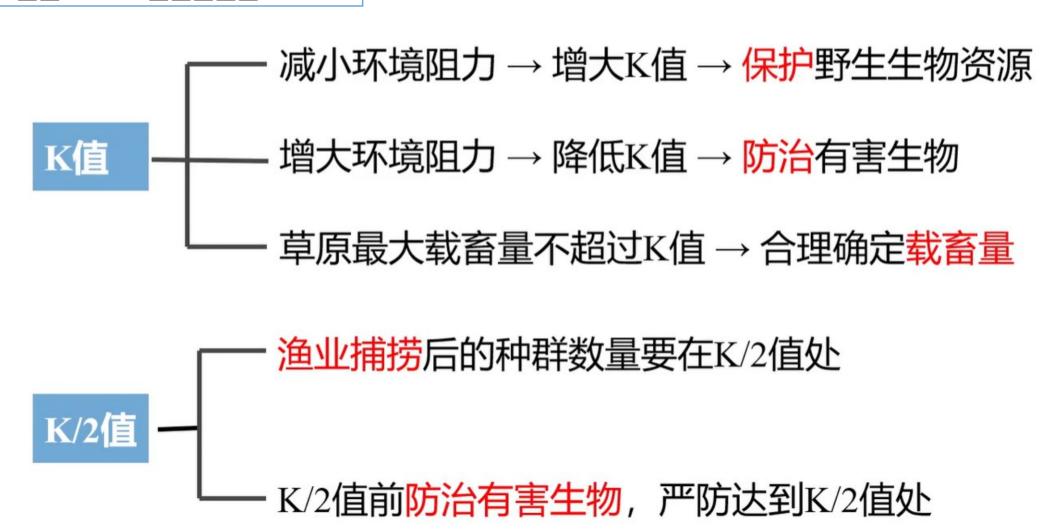






00000**" S"** 000

6.K | | | | | K/2 | | | | | |



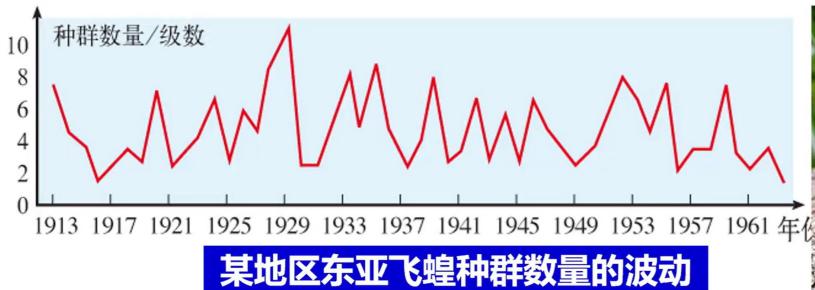
0000000 **P10**





野牛

狮群









- $\mathbf{1} \hspace{0.1cm} \square \hspace{0.$

生态学巨匠马世骏 P12



"我要用我的知识改变落后的中国"







培养液中酵母菌种群数量的变化



- ________







培养液中酵母菌种群数量的变化

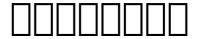


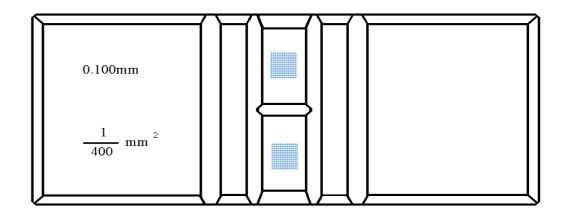










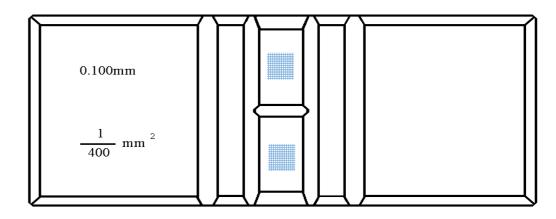




培养液中酵母菌种群数量的变化

(1) 调查方法: ____抽样检测法__

(2) 计数方法: 血细胞计数板计数法



实验原理

在理想条件下,种群的增长呈"J"形曲线;在各种资源有限或者存在环境阻力的情况下,种群增长呈"S"形曲线。通过细胞计数可以测定封闭容器内的酵母菌种群随时间而发生的数量变化。

提出问题

一 培养液中酵母菌的数量是怎样随时间变化的?



培养液中的酵母菌数量一开始呈"J"形增长;随着时间的推移,酵母菌数量呈"S"形增长。



实验设计

(1) 变量设置 本实验自变量是什么? 该如何设置?

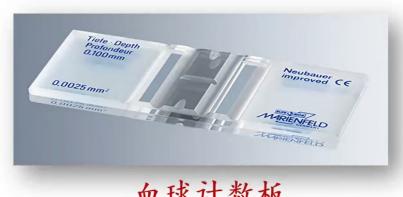
(2) 材料用具 无菌马铃薯培养液或者肉汤培养液,显微镜等。



酵母菌菌种



拉羔液



血球计数板



实验设计

(3) 设计思路 对培养液中酵母菌数量定时检测并记录。

准备

将10ml马铃薯培 养液或肉汤培养 液加入试管中



接种

将酵母菌接种到 支试管中



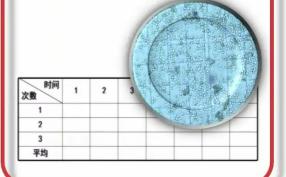
培养

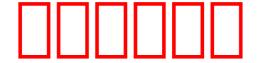
将试管放在28℃ 的恒温箱中培养7

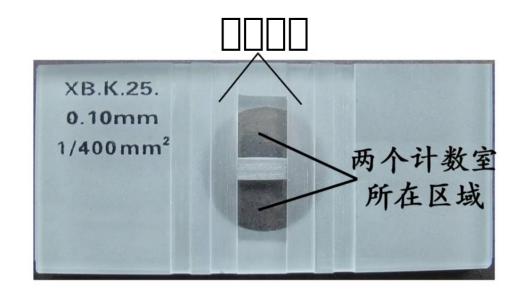


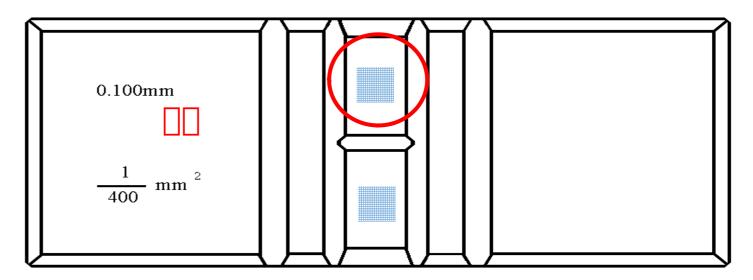
计数

每天取样计数酵 母菌的数量,连 续观察7天并记录 这7天的数值。

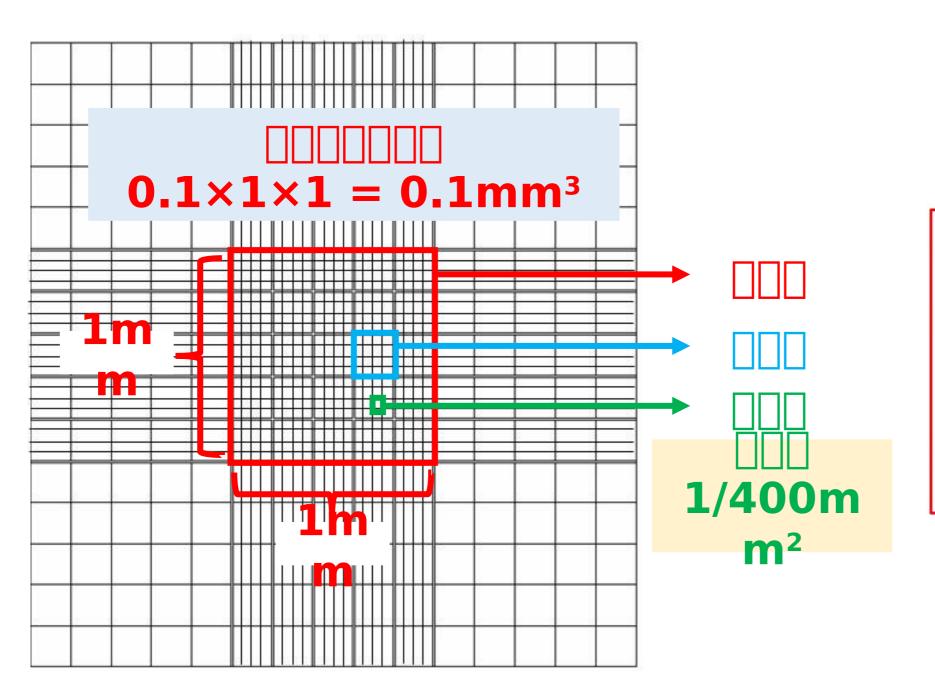




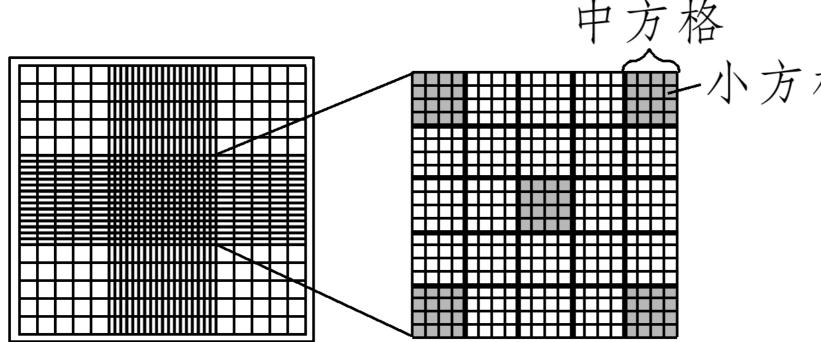








方格网上刻有9个 大方格,其中只有 中间的一个大方格 为计数室,供微生 物计数用。



小方格

A. 放大的 方格网

B. 放大的计数室 (25×16)

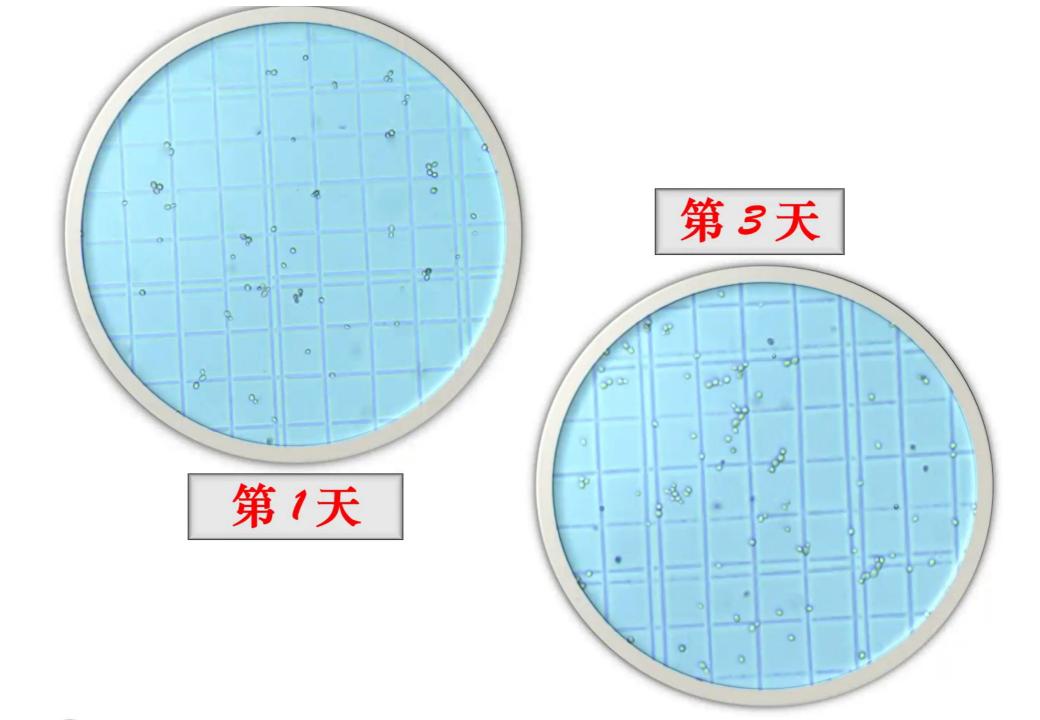
C. 放大的计数室 (16×25)

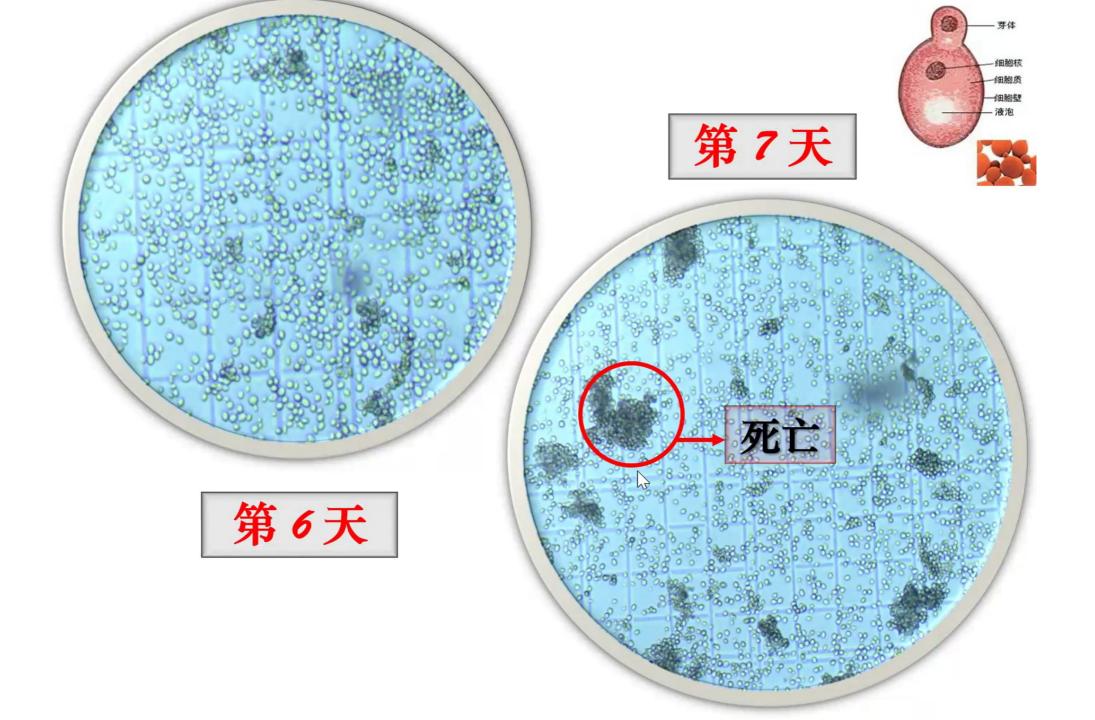
25×16型:

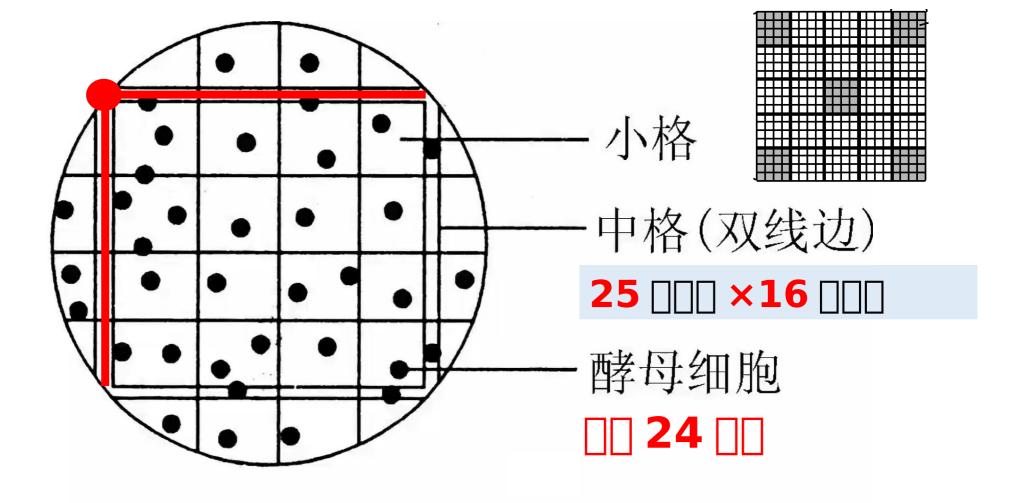
一般计数四个角和中央的五个中方格(80个小方格)的细胞数。

16×25型:

一般取四角的四个中方格 (100个小方格) 计数



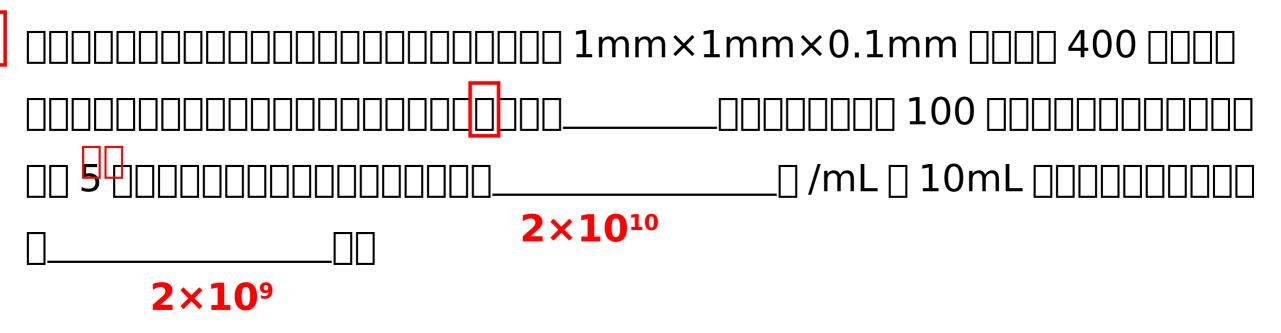




计数室中酵母细胞总数 = 中方格中酵母菌数量的平均值×25 □□□□

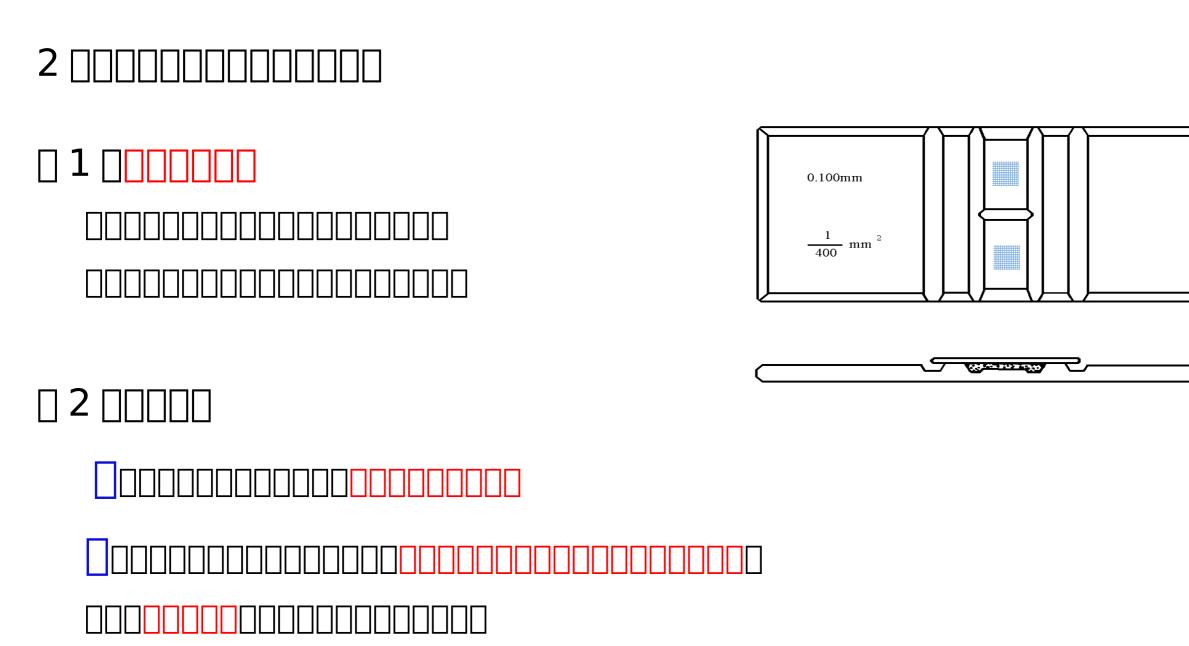
计数室中酵母细胞种群密度为 = -

计数室中酵母细胞**总数** 0.1mm³



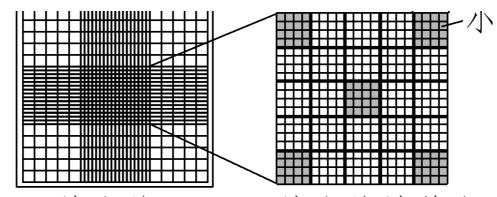


1×10-4mL



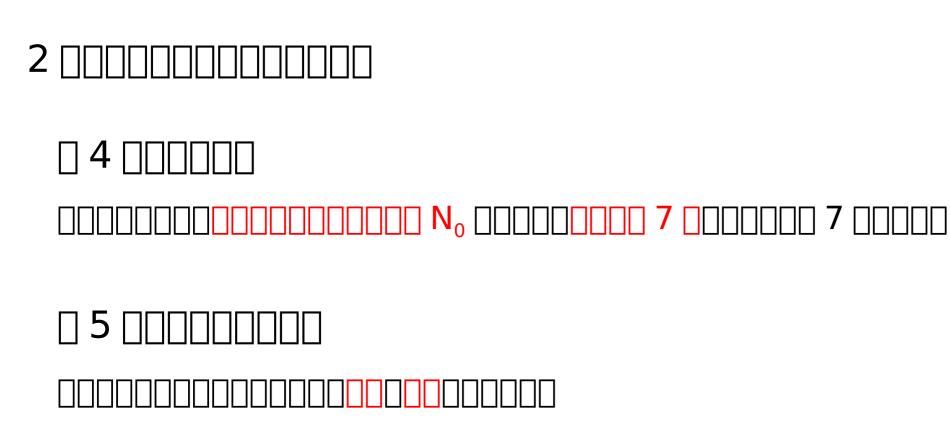
2. \square

- - _____5min ______



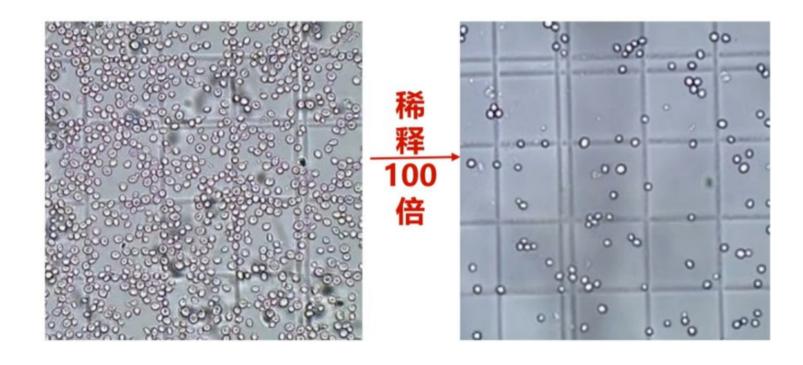
A. 放大的 方格网

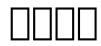
B. 放大的计数室 (25×16)

















3 חחחחחחחחחחחחחח

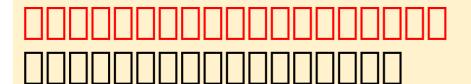




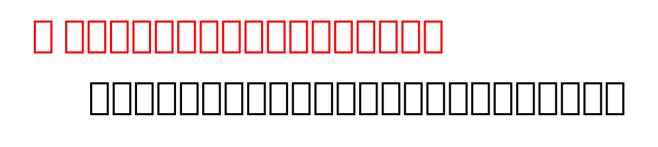


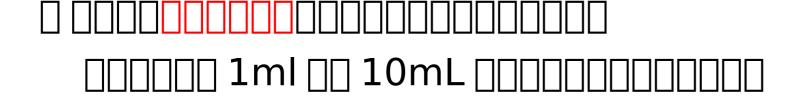


5 00000000





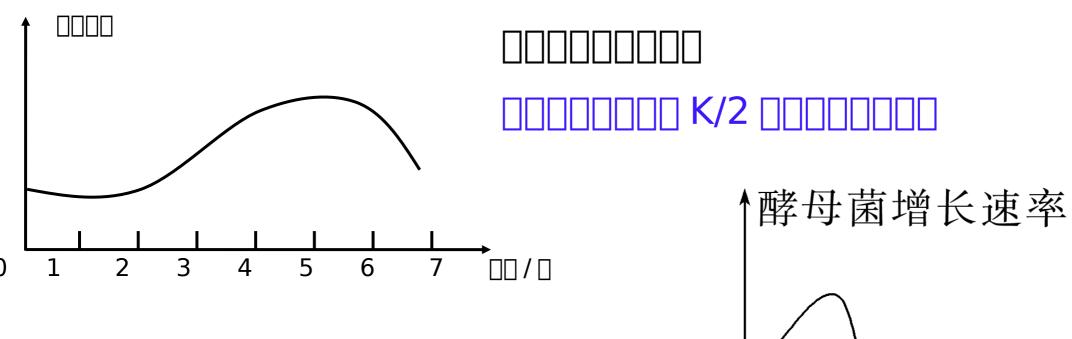


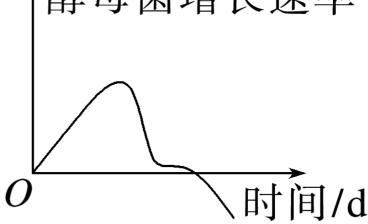


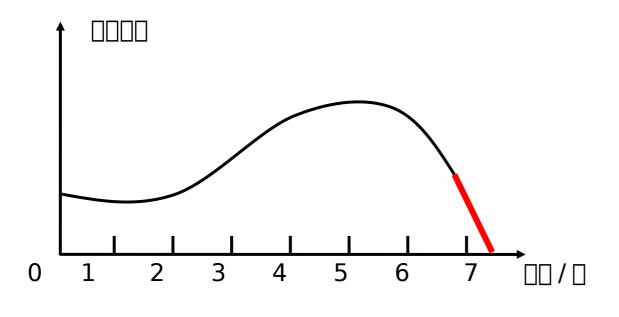




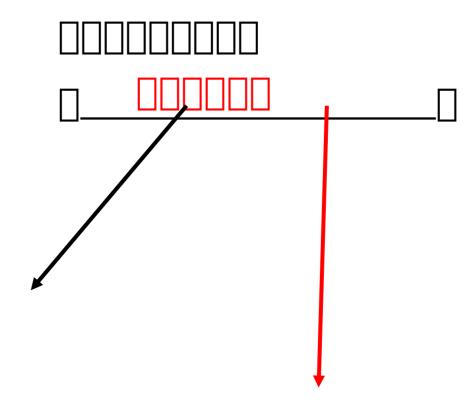












- **1**
- 2 [] PH [] []